THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1793. [N° 1639.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

The following is an extract from a small pamphlet published lately in England, and which I have not yet seen noticed in any of our publications. It must give pleasure to every man who disregards the vain distinctions of riches and rank, to find among those who are free from the miseries of life, some who exercise their abilities in endeavouring to alleviate the condition of those who are less fortunate. The world justly appreciates these characters. *Howard* has immortalized himself, while the long list of statesmen and warriors in his illustrious ancestry, will sink into oblivion. The emotions we must feel, in reading this little work, must be increased by the hope of seeing the author an inhabitant of this town. B.

AT a time when so many new schemes are in agitation for the better management of the poor, while objections are raised against them all, and yet all acknowledge that some alterations and improvements are necessary, I beg to be indulged with making a few observations on two points, which ought to be considered previously to the establishment of any new mode; and a proper attention to which might decide the preference due to one above another; these points are, the *Rights of the Poor*, and the *Comforts of the Poor*.

With respect to the Poor Man's Rights, I presume they are *naturally* the same with the Rich Man's; let the prince and the basket-maker together on a desolate island, and it will ascertain the birth of the former will not be so good a plea for superiority as the skill of the latter; but, in a state of society, the Rights of the Poor Man must be estimated by the sacrifices he has made (or has acquiesced in) for the benefit of that society; now these are great indeed; he has resigned to the landlord all his share of the ground which his own hands cultivated, not reserving to himself so much as will bury him: he has lent to the merchant, and manufacturer, the use of his limbs, as an engine to procure him wealth, at a rate much below their real value. He has relinquished to those who are called his betters, all claim to power, rank, title, and respect, and is content to swell the pomp of state, by the contrast he exhibits of meanness opposed to grandeur, without which comparative relation neither of them would exist: What then, in such an unequal distribution, is left him? Surely, the security, at least, that his condition shall not become still worse (unless by his own fault;) and that like the bee, which resigns her treasures to man, he may remain unmolested in his hive, and be fed with a portion of that honey which he collects for his masters. If this be denied him, will he not be apt to call for a fresh division of the common property, and say, give me the portion of good things which falleth unto me? Heavy as is the burden of poor rates, I suppose the opulent do not wish for such a liquidation of the account. I conceive it therefore to be the right of the Poor Man, at all events, and notwithstanding the burdens which may seem to press upon the rich, to be secured in the continuance of the humble enjoyments belonging to his station; a willingness to labour, is all the return that can be required of him; if either by age, or sickness, he is rendered incapable of labour, or if no work can be found for him, he may still demand his usual scanty share from those who, without labouring any more than he, are supplied with abundance out of the general stock. It is not enough, then, to provide for the poor, by keeping their souls and bodies together in the cheapest manner possible; they are to be maintained in the possession of their comforts. What are the Poor Man's comforts? They lie in a small compass, and therefore ought to be the more sacred; one great source of comfort to the Poor Man is, his Wife and Children; if he be not overburdened by them, despised and insignificant as he may be abroad, he is of some consequence at home; he finds there those who care for him, who obey him; to whom he may say, go, and they go; come, and they come; he is not without a sense of the charms of Father, Son, and Husband; and when sick and dispirited; it is the greatest of his comforts to be attended upon by those who love and regard him; there may be some danger of sinking even a stout heart, by the forcible separation of Husband and Wife, Parents and Children, in time of sickness and distress; nor would one surely with them to be entirely *indifferent* to each other.

The Poor Man, poor as he is, loves to cherish some idea of property, to say, *my* house, *my* garden, *my* furniture; and when his whole domestic establishment goes to wreck, on a removal to a workhouse, he is weak enough to grieve a little at the loss of things, that by use were become precious to him; he does not like to consider himself only as a ledger, or a guest, though in a much finer mansion than his own; he does not wear, with satisfaction, clothes, though warm, that belong to the community, and not to himself; and are not these respectable prejudices?

The Poor Man is comforted, under his poverty, by thinking himself free; this freedom of his, God knows, is circumscribed by such a number of imperious necessities, that it is reduced to little in effect; but he pleases himself in imagining that he possesses it; and that he may go out, and come in, work, or play, at his own option. He likes to be the judge of his own wants, and to provide for them after his own manner; he even chooses to have the determination whether he shall boil or bake his Sunday's dinner. Then, he cannot be easy under confinement, abhors the thoughts of being under lock and key, and thinks no man deserves a prison, who has not committed a crime.

To be a cypher in the state, and therefore a slave, according to the idea of some political theorists, does not hurt him at all; but he has a mortal dislike to arbitrary rule, exercised over all his actions; and is it in England that one would wish to extinguish these feelings? surely not; and at a time too, when freedom and philanthropy are spreading their banners over other parts of the earth, where they were scarcely known but by name.

Lastly. The Poor Man places some of his comforts (often it must be acknowledged too much of it) in social, and convivial enjoyments; the bare mention of these, in a Poor Man, strikes many with the idea of great criminality, and the appellation of drunken and idle, are liberally bestowed with great indignation. To get drunk, and squander at an ale-house what ought to maintain his family, is undoubtedly very wrong in a Poor Man; but, that, after a hard day's work, a week's labour, he should love to relax a little in that place which affords an hour's importance to the Poor Man's heart, is surely so natural that it cannot deserve much censure; the evening chat at a neighbour's door; the Sunday churchyard politics; the holiday's festivities; the rustic game, and athletic exercise, are as welcome to the labourer, as the Opera House and Almack's to the Lord; and who will say, that the pleasures of the former, are not as well earned as those of the latter? without these sweetmeats, what would be the bitter cup of a Poor Man's life? what is the life of him, who is compelled to sustain a tasteless and melancholy being, within the barren precincts of a workhouse, where the names of freedom, property, and cheerfulness, are unknown?

FREE-MASONRY

THERE is no society on earth can boast that antiquity, and uncorrupted purity, which alone belongs to Free Masonry—more than five thousand years have elapsed—But the manners—the opinions—the customs and usages are the same—no schism has crept into the institution; the *original purity* still remains—and masons utterly strangers in language, customs, and of different climates, on meeting, either publicly or on the floor of a lodge, immediately recognize each other and are ready to exercise the offices of friendly and fraternal regards.—It will be readily acknowledged, that in this, as well as other societies, there are men whose principles are infamous and despicable—but if these dispositions are known, and an impeachment enfues—expulsion with certainty follows—a sentence more dreadful to a mason, than any punishment the civil power could inflict—it will therefore be insisted on, that those maxims, by which this celebrated institution is governed, may, and most probably has had a better effect in producing a reformation, than any terrors the laws of civil society could impress upon the guilty mind. Governed by the *level* and *square*, the prince and the peasant are on the same footing—the latter, by the freedom, which his privilege as a mason gives him, feels all the consequence that flows from that divine and indefeasible right, which (in the dignity of nature) man originally possessed.—If, in another point of view, the excellence of this society be considered, how much shall we esteem that benevolence which breathes through the whole!—a distressed brother—his unfortunate widow—his helpless orphans!—They alike feel the advantage of a masonic affinity.—In the language of the celebrated author of the West Indian—"It softens, refines, amends the heart—beats down each selfish barrier from about it, and opens the sluices of pity and benevolence!"—Still there are not wanting characters who affect to despise and deride the institution.—The President of the academy of sciences in *Munich*, in order to gratify the folly and caprice of the Elector, who was resolved upon exterminating Free Masonry in his dominions in 1785—called upon all the members of the academy to declare, within eight days, whether they would withdraw from the pretended mysteries of Free-Masonry: The celebrated Ignatius Born, of Vienna, one of the first literary characters in Germany, and who was a member of the academy, addressed a letter to the President; in which he told him, that "so far from relinquishing the principles, I shall ever glory in the name of Free Masonry, a name that should mark every man that bears it with superior probity; for its principles enjoin a more vigilant discharge of the duties we owe our Creator, a more strict fidelity to the sovereign, and a more enlarged and active benevolence to our fellow creatures, in squaring our conduct thereby.—However, to free myself at once, from your jurisdiction; I herewith return you all my diplomas, and desire you would strike out my name from the list of your academicians."

To those, who (from want of application or abilities) are incapable of comprehending the beauties of the *Mystic rites*, which at one view strike the admiration of the enlightened mason; the institution may appear insipid:—But when the highest orders of masonry are attained, and the industrious *craftsman* puts on that *light* which hourly brightens upon his understanding—he feels his mind expand, and he experiences a satisfaction which amply compensates for the time expended in the attainment. K.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Inhabitants of the City of New-London, presume, with that frankness which becomes citizens of a free country, to address you on the present important conjuncture of public affairs. We readily acknowledge that the meddling in political concerns by bodies of people unorganized by law for the purpose, for although the Right of the people personally to express their opinion of public measures is sacred and indisputable, yet it is too apt to be brought into exercise in addresses and resolutions, by cabal and intrigue; and is perhaps more often used in this way to overturn a government, or to support a corrupt administration, than to aid the measures of a good one; the importance however of the present occasion, and the apprehension that silence might be construed as an expression of sentiments different from what we feel, has induced us to come forward.

We have seen, Sir, with great satisfaction your proclamation of Neutrality, and declare that this, with the other measures taken by the Executive relative to the European war, meet with our warmest approbation.—We consider them as indicating a firm resolution to preserve that line of conduct towards the belligerent powers which the laws of nature and nations direct for Neutrals, and consistent at the same time with existing treaties.

We hesitate not, Sir, to avow that our feelings take a decided part in favour of the French Nation;—we regard them as the nation who were the first and firmest friends in an hour of distress, and as a people fighting against oppressors in defence of the rights of men; this partiality for the French, arising *from these causes*, we believe we have in common with a very great majority of the people of the union; yet we conceive that it would be the height of madness and folly in the United States unnecessarily to engage in the war; should the Legislature however determine otherwise, it would be our duty to submit; but until this determination is made by them, the laws of Neutrality ought unquestionably to be as sacredly observed as if we were wholly indifferent in our attachment to the nations engaged in the war, or ignorant of the causes of it.

From our recent experience of the calamities of war we deprecate the possibility that our country may be engaged in that which now rages in Europe, believing that in addition to the accustomed evils of a state of war, such an engagement, in the present infancy of our republic, would endanger our political existence:—our hope that the United States will not be drawn into this unfortunate situation is principally grounded on the unshaken confidence we entertain of your wisdom, virtue and firmness, and of the wisdom and virtue of the federal legislature. We doubt not the same wisdom and stability which has heretofore distinguished the President and the Legislature of the United States, will continue to characterize their measures, and lead them to seek the things that make for peace, and in this pursuit we think they cannot fail to obtain the blessing of heaven and the countenance and support of all good men.

In expressing these sentiments, Sir, we are well assured that we express the general sentiment of the people of the State of Connecticut.

City of New London, August 22, 1793.

Signed per order,

RICHARD LAW, Chairman.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE motives which have induced a public expression of your sentiments at the present juncture are such as naturally operate upon good Citizens when points which materially concern the happiness of their country are the subjects of discussion.

Your approbation of my conduct on the occasion to which it relates, could not fail to give me particular pleasure, and to serve as a support to my confidence in pursuing measures which, dictated by official duty have for object the peace and happiness of our common country.

Sentiments sincerely friendly to the French Nation and the most cordial wishes for their welfare unite, I doubt not, all the Citizens of the United States; but it cannot be incompatible with their dispositions to give full weight to the great and commanding considerations which respect the immediate welfare of our own country.

Experienced as we have recently been in the calamities of war, it must be the prayer of every good Citizen that it may long be averted from our land, and that the blessings which a kind providence has bestowed upon us may continue uninterrupted.

G. WASHINGTON.

Letter from the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the Mayor of the City of New Haven.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1793.

SIR,

I receive with great satisfaction the patriotic Resolutions of the Citizens of New-Haven, which were transmitted to me in your letter of the 20th instant, and I can with truth assure them, that to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens I consider as my greatest glory, as to deserve it will ever be my constant study.

If the measures of Government, approved and supported by the virtuous Citizens of the United States, contribute to our Country, in the present critical times, a continuance of peace and the enjoyment of its attendant blessings, which we have as it were but begun to taste, I shall be amply compensated for the many anxious moments which I have lately experienced on account of our western affairs; and we shall have reason of gratitude to the great Ruler of events for his preserving goodness.

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SAMUEL BISHOP, Esquire,

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With respect to the Poor Man's Rights, I presume they are *naturally* the same with the Rich Man's; let the prince and the basket-maker together on a desolate island, and it is certain the birth of the former will not be so good a plea for superiority as the skill of the latter; but, in a state of society, the Rights of the Poor Man must be estimated by the sacrifices he has made (or has acquiesced in) for the benefit of that society; now these are great indeed; he has resigned to the landlord all his share of the ground which his own hands cultivated, not reserving to himself so much as will bury him: he has lent to the merchant, and manufacturer, the use of his limbs, as an engine to procure him wealth, at a rate much below their real value. He has relinquished to those who are called his betters, all claim to power, rank, title, and respect, and is content to swell the pomp of state, by the contrast he exhibits of meanness opposed to grandeur, without which comparative relation neither of them would exist: What then, in such an unequal distribution, is left him? Surely, the security, at least, that his condition shall not become still worse (unless by his own fault;) and that like the bee, which resigns her treasures to man, he may remain unmolested in his hive, and be fed with a portion of that honey which he collects for his masters. If this be denied him, will he not be apt to call for a fresh division of the common property, and say, give me the portion of good things which falleth unto me: Heavy as is the burden of poor rates, I suppose the opulent do not wish for such a liquidation of the account. I conceive it therefore to be the right of the Poor Man, at all events, and notwithstanding the burdens which may seem to press upon the rich, to be secured in the continuance of the humble enjoyments belonging to his station; a willingness to labour, is all the return that can be required of him; if either by age, or sickness, he is rendered incapable of labour, or if no work can be found for him, he may still demand his usual scanty share from those who, without labouring any more than he, are supplied with abundance out of the general stock. It is not enough, then, to provide for the poor, by keeping their souls and bodies together in the cheapest manner possible; they are to be maintained in the possession of their comforts. What are the Poor Man's comforts? They lie in a small compass, and therefore ought to be the more sacred; one great source of comfort to the Poor Man is, his Wife and Children; if he be not overburdened by them, despised and insignificant as he may be abroad, he is of some consequence at home; he finds there those who care for him, who obey him; to whom he may say, go, and they go; come, and they come; he is not without a sense of the charities of Father, Son, and Husband; and when sick and dispirited; it is the greatest of his comforts to be attended upon by those who love and regard him; there may be some danger of sinking even a stout heart, by the forcible separation of Husband and Wife, Parents and Children, in time of sickness and distress; nor would one surely wish them to be entirely indifferent to each other.

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City of New London, August 22, 1793.

Signed per order,

RICHARD LAW, Chairman.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

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G. WASHINGTON.

Letter from the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the Mayor of the City of New-Haven.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1793.

SIR,

I receive with great satisfaction the patriotic Resolutions of the Citizens of New-Haven, which were transmitted to me in your letter of the 20th instant, and I can with truth assure them, that to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens I consider as my greatest glory, as to deserve it will ever be my constant study.

If the measures of Government, approved and supported by the virtuous Citizens of the United States, can secure to our Country, in the present critical times, a continuance of peace and the enjoyment of its attendant blessings, which we have as it were but begun to taste, I shall feel amply compensated for the many anxious moments which I have lately experienced on account of our welfare; and we shall have fresh cause of gratitude to the great Ruler of events for his preserving goodness.

G. WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Esquire,
Mayor of the City of New-Haven.

General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD *Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of the county of Burlington.*

Philadelphia, August 17, 1793.

SIR,

I have received with great pleasure the resolutions of the citizens of the county of Burlington, which were enclosed in your letter of the 13th of this month.

In addition to the high satisfaction which I feel in knowing that my measures are approved by my fellow-citizens, it affords me no small pleasure to see, that in giving this public testimony of their approbation, they take occasion to express those manly and independent sentiments which are truly characteristic of a free and enlightened people. And I must beg you to assure the citizens of the county of Burlington, that, believing as I do, that the true interest of this country and the happiness of its citizens depend upon our remaining in a state of peace during the present important crisis, I cannot but highly applaud their patriotic resolution to use all means in their power for the accomplishment of this desirable object. And that I am no less pleased with the sentiments which they have expressed respecting any foreign interference in the internal administration of our government.

G. WASHINGTON.

General ELIAS DAYTON, *Chairman of the meeting of the inhabitants of Essex county, in the state of New-Jersey.*

Philadelphia, August 24, 1793.

SIR,

Among the public testimonies of approbation which the late proclamation of neutrality has received from various parts of the United States, I am pleased to see that of the inhabitants of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, which was transmitted to me in your letter of the 20th instant.

The strong desire to preserve our country in a state of peace, which has been so generally expressed by the good and virtuous citizens thereof, and the assurances they have given to support the measures of government, which are taken to secure that object, afford a pleasing hope that we shall preserve our tranquility during the the present important crisis, and thereby confirm that respectable character which we are beginning to obtain among the nations of the earth.

G. WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 8.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army on the side of Brest.

Nantes July 2.

"The reports which we have received, prove that the plunderers have not yet evacuated the environs. They fire, from time to time, red-hot bullets into the suburbs; but we cannonade them vigorously."

Letter from the same—July 3.

"Citizens Colleagues,

"We had reason to inform you that the robbers were yet near us. In fact, they have shewed themselves on the other side of the bridge. To day we go to meet them. We have obliged them to retire. We have made 20 prisoners, and brought some cattle into the city. This little action will not prevent us from marching to Ancenis, to which place the French army directs its march at present."

JULY 9.

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But she will efface, without doubt, this stain, by the most brilliant actions; and it is probable that those who have rejoined her cause, will not expose themselves, by returning to their families, till they have first delivered us of the enemy, by exerting themselves to accomplish her views in this part of the world; for they may rest assured that they would be very badly received at

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(CIRCULAR)

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There being no particular portion or description of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws, for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addressing it to the merchants of *Providence*, for the State of *Rhode Island*; and of requesting that through them it may be made known to all those of their State whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any associations of merchants, who will be pleased to take the trouble of giving it, in a case so interesting to themselves and their country.

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General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD *Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of the county of Burlington.*

Philadelphia, August 17, 1793.

SIR,

I have received with great pleasure the resolutions of the citizens of the county of Burlington, which were enclosed in your letter of the 13th of this month.

In addition to the high satisfaction which I feel in knowing that my measures are approved by my fellow-citizens, it affords me no small pleasure to see, that in giving this public testimony of their approbation, they take occasion to express those manly and independent sentiments which are truly characteristic of a free and enlightened people. And I must beg you to assure the citizens of the county of Burlington, that, believing as I do, that the true interest of this country and the happiness of its citizens depend upon our remaining in a state of peace during the present important crisis, I cannot but highly applaud their patriotic resolution to use all means in their power for the accomplishment of this desirable object. And that I am no less pleased with the sentiments which they have expressed respecting any foreign interference in the internal administration of our government.

G. WASHINGTON.

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Among the public testimonies of approbation which the late proclamation of neutrality has received from various parts of the United States, I am pleased to see that of the inhabitants of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, which was transmitted to me in your letter of the 20th instant.

The strong desire to preserve our country in a state of peace, which has been so generally expressed by the good and virtuous citizens thereof, and the assurances they have given to support the measures of government, which are taken to secure that object, afford a pleasing hope that we shall preserve our tranquility during the the present important crisis, and thereby confirm that respectable character which we are beginning to obtain among the nations of the earth.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 8.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army on the side of Brest.

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Letter from the same—July 3.

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Mr. BARBER,

IN your last Mercury I observed a violent production, under the signature of Craterus, containing sentiments highly derogatory to the dignity and honour of a numerous band of Patriots, inhabitants of this town and good citizens of America—Men who have suffered every thing to promote the glorious cause of freedom. Who have used every mean, and exerted every nerve to emancipate their bleeding country from the relentless jaws of a gloomy, unfeeling tyrant; whose hearts still glow with an unremitting ardour for the advancement of universal liberty; and whose generous bosoms still pant with an ardent zeal for the general happiness of mankind.—Actuated by these noble motives, they have a natural antipathy against the tyrants of the earth, and burn with an irresistable and almost enthusiastic desire of expelling them from their thrones. These are the men whom Craterus denominates "lunatics, bankrupts and debauchees," and says they are impelled to espouse the cause of France by an insatiable thirst for plunder.

Daring assassin! insulting aristocrat! shall these men whose bosoms glow with patriotic zeal in the cause of freedom, shall these generous souls, who have stood in the forefront of the hottest battle, whenever freedom was contested for, be now asperted with the odious names of lunatics, debauchees and bankrupts? and by such persons as have never dared shew their heads in the glorious cause of liberty. If they are bankrupts, Craterus, it is for their eternal honour they are so; for they have become bankrupts by freely giving up their all to support their country's freedom and independence. While Craterus and his associates, instead of assisting their oppressed country, were rioting in her spoils; instead of opening their purse-strings, and throwing in their mite to save her from impending slavery, they exulted in her calamities.

It may be remarked, that almost every dark conspirator and secret assassin who deprecated the American cause, and advocated the attempts of the British despot to enslave us, have since stood forth, like blood-hounds, to decry the animated exertions of the French nation, and extol the violent attempts of the cruel and barbarous tyrants of Europe, combined against the liberty of France and the world at large. It grieves this band of traiterous aristocrats, that freedom has so far extended her empire over the enlightened world. It grieves them to see France emerging from her slavery, to a rank among free republics. It grieves them to see the Hanoverian tyrant trembling on his throne, for fear England should at length see her slavery, and, with a violent effort, burst the chains of her corrupted despotism. Finally, it grieves them to see American freemen advocating the cause, and wishing success to the arms of France.

The reason of my taking up my pen upon this occasion, is to vindicate a number of worthy characters from the odium thrown upon them by Craterus, immediately to set a view of supporting any unjust and [illegible] of the Inhabitants against our worthy Chief Magistrate of such Town, character I wish to defend to the utmost [illegible] His Proclamation I entirely approve; and [illegible] see respected, and attended to, by the People of America. ——Although no man can wish success to the cause of France with greater ardour than myself, yet I do not wish to see my Country involved in a calamitous War, by unnecessarily meddling in the present European contest.—No. I too highly revere the blessings of peace to wish to see them sacrificed to the ambition or malice of any party. But I cannot bear to see the rights of man violated and abused by those tyrannical blood-hounds, the kings of Europe, and not shed a tear of pity, nor express one friendly sentiment for the oppressed and injured people of France, for fear of being called a Lunatic or a bankrupt by the servile slaves of despotism. I know the Patriots of France have committed acts, in the heat of their zeal for liberty which could not have been justified by any other excuse than the necessity of the times. But yet I aver, that no nation on earth would have so far completed such a glorious Revolution as they have done, with so little bloodshed, and with so few marks of oppression and violence.—Every Son of Freedom ought to sympathize with them in their troubles, and rejoice with them in their triumphs, unawed by the threatenings and abusive language of Craterus or any other minister of despotism.

PHILODEMOS.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

IT is conceived, that no person, unless of "deranged" intellects, could possibly have viewed a paragraph in your paper of the 3d inst. as a "Recantation," from any single sentiment contained in the patriotic piece of Callisthenes; but merely as an *Explanation* of it—shewing to the more illiterate, that *Aristocracy* and the *Imperfections* of the *Constitution* were the principal objects of his animadversion. And I am justified in assuring the Public, that Callisthenes is so far from making a dastardly retraction of his principles, that he continues to *avow* and *advocate* them, with a firm conviction of their *consistency* with the *rights* of *Man*: Nor is it believed that the *incongruous matter* and *personal abuse*, daily intruding upon the Press, as the *ne plus ultra* of fools and madmen, will have any other effect on Callisthenes, than to induce him, with greater assiduity, to persevere, *uninfluenced*, either by party prejudices or sinister views, in supporting the *grand System of Republicanism*.

A FRIEND *to injured* MERIT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I HEREBY certify, that I have received official communication of a decree of the National Convention of France, whereof the following is a translation:

Decree of the National Convention of the 23d of May, which declares that the vessels of the United States, are not comprehended in the purview of the decree of the 9th of May.

The National Convention, after hearing the report of its committee of public safety, wishing to maintain the union established between the French Republic and the United States of America, decrees, that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in [*les dispositions*] the purview of the decree of the 9th of May, conformably to the 16th article of the treaty executed the 15th of February, 1778.

A true copy. LE BRUN.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1793. TH. JEFFERSON.

[For the BENEFIT of Mr. MINCHIN.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 19, 1793, will be exhibited,

DANCING on the TIGHT ROPE,

By Monf. TRONCHE—who will run a Wheelbarrow on the Rope, with a Youth of 12 Years of Age in it.

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KING *RICHARD, the Third.*

Containing the Distresses and Death of *King Henry* VI.—the artful Acquisition of the Crown, by *King Richard*—the cruel Murder of *Edward, Prince of Wales*, and *Richard, Duke of York*, his Brothers in the Tower—the Landing of the *Earl of Richmond*, and the Death of KING RICHARD THE THIRD, in the memorable Battle of *Bosworth Fields*, being the last that was fought, between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

King Richard,	Mr. Harper,
King Henry, VI.	Mr. Adams,
Edward, Prince of Wales,	Mr. Huggins,
Richard, Duke of York,	A Young Master.
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Minchin,
Catesby,	Mr. Watts,
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. Kenny,
Ratcliff,	Mr. O'Reilly,
Halbert-Bearer,	Mr. Tronche,
And, Henry, Earl of Richmond,	Mr. Moore.

Lady Anne,	Miss Smith,
Dutchess of York,	Miss Brewer,
And, Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. Metchler.

SOLDIERS, and KNIGHTS, by the Rest of the Company.

DISH OF ALL SORTS,

By Mr. O'Reilly.

To be followed by a Diverting BALLAD FARCE. MIME (never performed here)

The RETURN of the LOURERS,

Countrymen, Messrs. Kenny, Minchin, Watts, &c.
Countrywomen, Miss Smith, Mrs. Metchler, (Miss) Douvillier, &c.

CONVERSATION enlivened with Music, Feast, and the *Annual Exercise*, by the Countrymen, with Wooden Sticks.—The PANTOMIME will End with

The WOODEN SHE DANCE,

By Monf. Placide, Douvillier, and Madame Placide.

The whole will conclude with a Musical, Pastoral Entertainment (written by David Garrick, Esq;) never performed here.——Called,

The MERRY SHEPHERD, OR LINCO's TRAVELS.

Linco (the Merry Shepherd,	Mr. Moore
Cledpole (the Clown	Mr. Kenny,
And Dorcas (the Old Woman)	Mr. Huggins,
Shepherds,	Messrs. Watts, Minchin, Adams, &c.
Shepherdesses,	Mrs. Metchler, Miss Smith, Miss (Brewer, &c.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, hereafter, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Suply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—— Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Inoculation.

THOSE who wish to take Advantage of the Situation and Convenience of the HOSPITAL at New London, which is now open for the Reception of Patients, will find good Accommodation, and constant Attendance, by their humble Servant,

SIMON WOLCOTT.

New-London, Sept. 13, 1793.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

on the First Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He also keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are desirous to perfect themselves in that Language, with more Facility and Despatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

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M. ST. AMAND presents his Respects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he intends opening his DANCING-SCHOOL, on Monday next, for Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the most fashionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And assures those Ladies and Gentlemen, who shall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations shall be kept in the School;——and those who are not willing to conform themselves to it, will not be admitted.

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From the First Day of November next,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with a Garden LOT, and a Well of good WATER, in or near the Town of Newport.——The Advertiser would also hire a few Acres of LAND, in the same Situation.

Any Person having such Premises to LET, or SELL upon moderate Terms, are desired to apply immediately to the Printer.

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A DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situate on the South Side of the Long-Wharf, next Door but one Westward of NATHAN BEBEE's.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

JONATHAN MARSH,
EDWARD DAVIS,
BENJ. HADWEN,
NATHAN BEEBE,
} *Committee.*

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

creased: He said that God had forgotten him—he wished for death—and to accomplish it, about Three Years since, he attempted to cut his Throat; but the Dullness of the Razor, and the Toughness of the Skin, prevented it at that Time;—but still bent on his End, for 30 Days previous to his Death no Kind of Nourishment ever entered his Lips;—he never could be prevailed upon to take any Thing but clear Water."

Mr. BARBER,

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Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.——For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, August 19, 1793.

TELEMACHUS,

After a furious engagement with the Daunians, viewing the field of battle, makes the following reflection.
(From the French)

THOSE are, alas! the evils which enſue
From cruel war, and are Bellona's due;
What fatal blindneſs does mankind controul,
To ſhun that peace which ſhould purſue the whole!
Few are thoſe days the gods preſcribe to life,
And they, tho' few, abound with rage and ſtrife:
Why ſhould we haſten what will quickly come,
And thus precipitate our certain doom?
Why ſhould we add to that all numerous ſtore
Of evils, which the gods had given before?
Mankind, tho' brethren, one another tear,
The wild and ſavage beaſts leſs cruel are!
Lions on lions never make their prey,
Nor wild a tyger fierce, a tyger ſlay;
Tho' man alone with reaſon's light is bleſs'd,
He acts more void of reaſon than the beaſt!
But why ſuch cruel wars?—Has not kind hea'v'n
A large extenſive world unto us giv'n?
How many deſert lands and barren fields,
And iſles inhoſpitable, this globe yields?
More than man's num'rous race can ever fill—
More than they either will manure or till;—
A ſplendid title and a glorious name,
Renown'd for valor, and cry'd up for fame,
Are the true cauſe, why wars on wars ſucceed,
Why towns are ſack'd and why whole nations bleed!
Thus will one man, whom th' angry gods have ſent,
Give all to ſlaughter, when on war he's bent;
His greateſt glory and his greateſt pride
In all the bloody ſcenes of war reſide!
O, monſtrous glory! and ill gotten fame!
Void of all pleaſure but a *Sounding Name*!

ANECDOTES.

ON the evening of a public day, a Mr. A——n, noted for his drollery, was ſitting at ſupper in the bar-room of a public entertainer, a certain Mr. E——s, a yearling Juſtice, who had been there on buſineſs the whole of the preceding day without eating or drinking, except what he had ſupp'd from other men's cups, and looking ſtedfaſtly on Mr. A——n, with a wiſhful look, which Mr. A——n noticed, and being in a merry mood, ſaid, *James, will you take ſome ſupper with me*—Mr. Juſtice readily accepted, flung off his hat, and was ſitting down—Mr. A——n at that inſtant gave him a jog, and ſaid, *Sir, upon your own coſt*; which almoſt ſtarted him from the table, but upon a moment's reflection, ſat down with a ſorrowful countenance and ate his ſupper.

A SCOTCH Mechanic, deſirous of being more thoroughly initiated into the different branches of his Buſineſs, travelled from his native Country, to the Metropolis of England: Where, being arrived, ſpent ſome time in viewing the city, its commerce, &c. &c.—Walking one day in the ſtreets of the city (peeping into the door of every ſhop as he paſſed) came at length to the door of one Man a Scrivener's Office, where, ſeeing only ſtacks of parchment of any kind of Merchandize about him, the Scotchman's curioſity excited him to addreſs the Scrivener in the following manner: "Friend," ſays the Scotchman (in his uſual, tho' very awkward way) "what have you for ſale here?"—"Blockheads (replied the Scrivener) do you want to buy one?" "*No faith*," anſwers the Scotchman, "*your ſale has been ſo rapid, that I ſee only a Refuſe one remaining.*"—If you want to purchaſe," ſays the Scrivener, "walk in and I'll ſhow you two," "*I thank you*, ſays the Scotchman, "*if the Stock be like the Sample, I would not receive them both in a gift.*"

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to
CHAPPELL and HOLT.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Seſſion, A. D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Gideon Mumford, Eſquires, as Aſſignees of Rufus Greene, late of Eaſt Greenwich, Eſq; deceaſed, who had the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, praying that all Suits againſt them, in that Capacity, may be ſtayed, until certain unavoidable Obſtructions to the Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate, ſhall be removed:

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly: That in the mean Time the Creditors of the ſaid Rufus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News-Papers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, to appear and anſwer the ſame, if they ſhall ſee Cauſe; and that during ſaid Time, all Proceedings againſt the Petitioners, in their ſaid Capacity, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the*

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Francis's Female ſtrengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magneſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

John Cookſon Scott

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. John Hudwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, freſh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Cheſt, Half Cheſts, and Quarter Cheſts.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hoſiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raiſins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.
Newport, Sept. 3, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage of all Sizes.

Any Perſon may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of a Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice by applying to him.

In which will be found a Variety of Articles.

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, June 22, 93.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted HYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kiles, Skillets, &c.
Newport, June 17, 179

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DELOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in compleat Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.
Newport, July 6, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Fine and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſtles,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.
Newport, May 13, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA Wines,
Sherry,
Claret,
Hock,
Old and new Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga,
Teneriffe,
Frontiniac,
Calcavella,
Muſcadel,
Claret,
Champaign,
Burgundy,
Hermitage,
Cape,
Old and new Hollands Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Rum,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Anniſeed Cordial,
Doctor Stevens,
Hyſon,
Hyſon-Skin,
Souchong,
Bohea,
} TEAS
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Mace,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Olives,
Capers,
Florence Oil,
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles,
Engliſh Muſtard,
Freſh Malaga Grapes,
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes,
Citron,
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts,
Freſh Raiſins, per Cask or lb.
Anchovies,
Thin-ſhell'd Almonds,
Sugar'd Almonds,
Sugar Plumbs,
Barley Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
Loaf Do.
Molaſſes,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Starch,
Flour,
Writing-Paper, per Ream,
Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Cotton Wool,
WINDOW-GLASS,
Ground Camwood,
Ground Redwood,
Stick Redwood,
Flour Brimſtone,
Roll Brimſtone,
Indigo,
Copperas,
Allum,
Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Cottonzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, the loweſt Rate.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in *Pay*

TELEMACHUS,

After a furious engagement with the Daunians, viewing the field of battle, makes the following reflection.
(From the French.)

THOSE are, alas! the evils which enſue
From cruel war, and are Bellona's due;
What fatal blindneſs does mankind control,
To ſhun that peace which ſhould purſue the whole!
Few are thoſe days the gods preſcribe to life,
And they, tho' few, abound with rage and ſtrife:
Why ſhould we haſten what will quickly come,
And thus precipitate our certain doom?
Why ſhould we add to that all numerous ſtore
Of evils, which the gods had given before?
Mankind, tho' brethren, one another tear,
The wild and ſavage beaſts leſs cruel are!
Lions on lions never make their prey,
Nor will a tyger fierce, a tyger ſlay;
Tho' man alone with reaſon's light is bleſs'd,
He acts more void of reaſon than the beaſt!
But why ſuch cruel wars?—Has not kind heav'n
A large extenſive world unto us giv'n?
How many deſert lands and barren fields,
And iſles inhoſpitable, this globe yields?
More than man's num'rous race can ever fill—
More than they either will manure or till;—
A ſplendid title and a glorious name,
Renown'd for valor, and cry'd up for fame,
Are the true cauſe, why wars on wars ſucceed,
Why towns are ſack'd and why whole nations bleed!
Thus will one man, whom th' angry gods have ſent,
Give all to ſlaughter, when on war he's bent;
His greateſt glory and his greateſt pride
In all the bloody ſcenes of war reſide!
O, monſtrous glory! and ill-gotten fame!
Void of all pleaſure but a *Sounding Name*!

ANECDOTES.

ON the evening of a public day, a Mr. A——n, noted for his drollery, was ſitting at ſupper in the bar-room of a public entertainer, a certain Mr. E——s, a yearling Juſtice, who had been there on buſineſs the whole of the preceding day without eating or drinking, except what he had ſupp'd from other men's cups, and looking ſtedfaſtly on Mr. A——n, with a wiſhful look, which Mr. A——n noticed, and being in a merry mood, ſaid, *James, will you take ſome ſupper with me*—Mr. Juſtice readily accepted, flung off his hat, and was ſitting down—Mr. A——n at that inſtant gave him a jog, and ſaid, *Sir, upon your own coſt*; which almoſt ſtarted him from the table, but upon a moment's reflection, ſat down with a ſorrowful countenance and ate his ſupper.

A SCOTCH Mechanic, deſirous of being more thoroughly initiated into the different branches of his Buſineſs, travelled from his native Country, to the Metropolis of England: Where, being arrived, ſpent ſome time in viewing the city, its commerce, &c. &c. Walking one day in the ſtreets of the city (peeping through to the door of every ſhop as he paſſed) came at length to one Mr. [illegible] Scrivener's Office, where, ſeeing only a Stock of any kind of Merchandize about him, the Scotchman's curioſity excited him to addreſs the Scrivener in the following manner: "Friend," ſays the Scotchman (in his uſual, tho' very aukward way) 'what have you for ſale here?"—"Blockheads (replied the Scrivener) do you want to buy one?" "*No faith*," anſwers the Scotchman, "*your ſale has been ſo rapid, that I ſee only a Refuſe one remaining.*"—If you want to purchaſe," ſays the Scrivener, "walk in and I'll ſhow you two," "*I thank you*, ſays the Scotchman, "*if the Stock be like the Sample, I would not receive them both in a gift.*"

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to
CHAPPELL and HOLT.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Seſſion, A. D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Gideon Mumford, Eſquires, as Aſſignees of Rufus Greene, late of Eaſt-Greenwich, Eſq; deceaſed, who had the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, praying that all Suits againſt them, in that Capacity, may be ſtayed, until certain unavoidable Obſtructions to the Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate, ſhall be removed:

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly: That in the mean Time the Creditors of the ſaid Rufus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News-Papers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, to appear and anſwer the ſame, if they ſhall ſee Cauſe; and that during ſaid Time, all Proceedings againſt the Petitioners, in their ſaid Capacity, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months.*

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Frauncis's Female ſtrengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magniſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allſpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

John Cookſon Scott

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. John Hadwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, freſh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Cheſt, Half Cheſts, and Quarter Cheſts.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hoſiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raiſins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.
Newport, Sept. 3, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of a ſmall Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, June 22, 93.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.
Newport, July 17, 179[illegible]

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DELOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in compleat Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.
Newport, July 6, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
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They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.
Newport, May 13, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA } Wines
[illegible]-HIS CHARITY—and not with-ſtanding accumulated obligations, he is encouraged to take
powered to take } Rum
merce of the Sta[illegible]

GENUINE
Anniſeed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyſon } TEAS
Hyſon-Skin
Souchong
Bohea
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allſpice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
Engliſh Muſtard
Freſh Malaga Grapes
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.

Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-ſhell'd } Almonds
Sugar'd
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molaſſes
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper } per
Wrapping-Paper } Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground } Redwood
Stick }
Flour } Brimſtone
Roll }
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5ſ. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.